FREE INDIA

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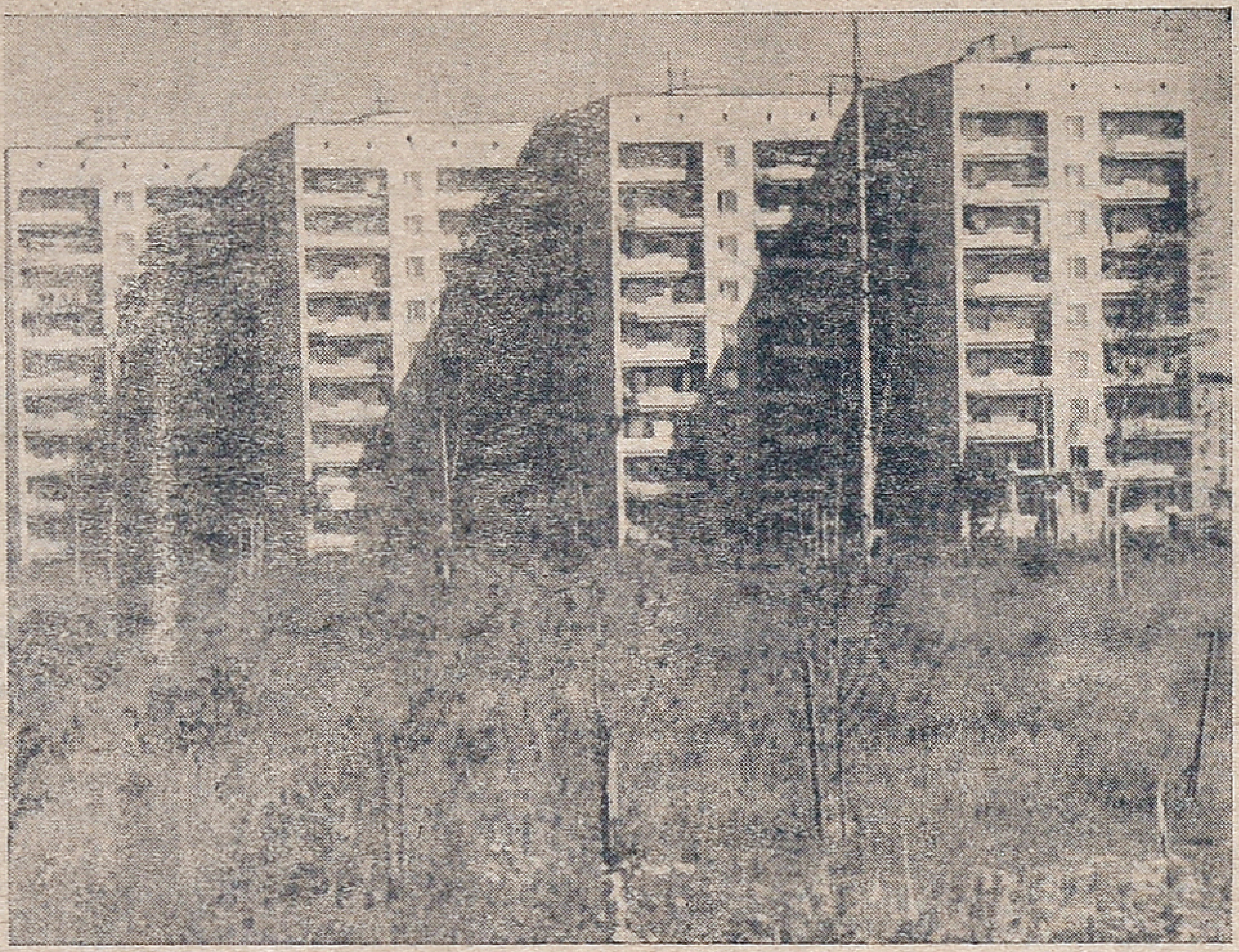
SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY



A green belt is interposed between the apartment houses and the plant.

THE TAMED GIANT

Modern industry throws away as wastes a large percentage of raw material it consumes, not infrequently contributing to the pollution of the environment.

The Soviet Union most strictly enforces rules regarding the permissible concentration of harmful substances discharged into air or water. Consequently, large sums of money are allocated for air and water purification. The processes of purification are split up into many complex stages.

Is it possible to purify the industrial wastes and also to make use of them in production? Soviet scientists and production specialists set themselves the task of designing enterprises of a new type which will not produce any wastes and, thus, will not make any harmful impact on the environment.

The first enterprise of this type is the large Pervomaisk Chemical Plant now under construction in the Ukraine.

* * *

The chlorine industry is the fastest-growing branch of chemical industry producing organic solvents, toxic chemicals for agriculture, synthetic resins, and many other substances.

Near Kharkov, a large industrial centre in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, we have inexhaustible deposits of rock salt and the cheapest natural gas in the country—two main sources of raw material for the production of chlorine. It would seem this is an ideal site for setting up a chemical plant. But there is also another essential component—water—which is needed in great quantities. According to preliminary estimates, the Pervomaisk combine will consume not less than 175,000 cubic metres of fresh water a day.

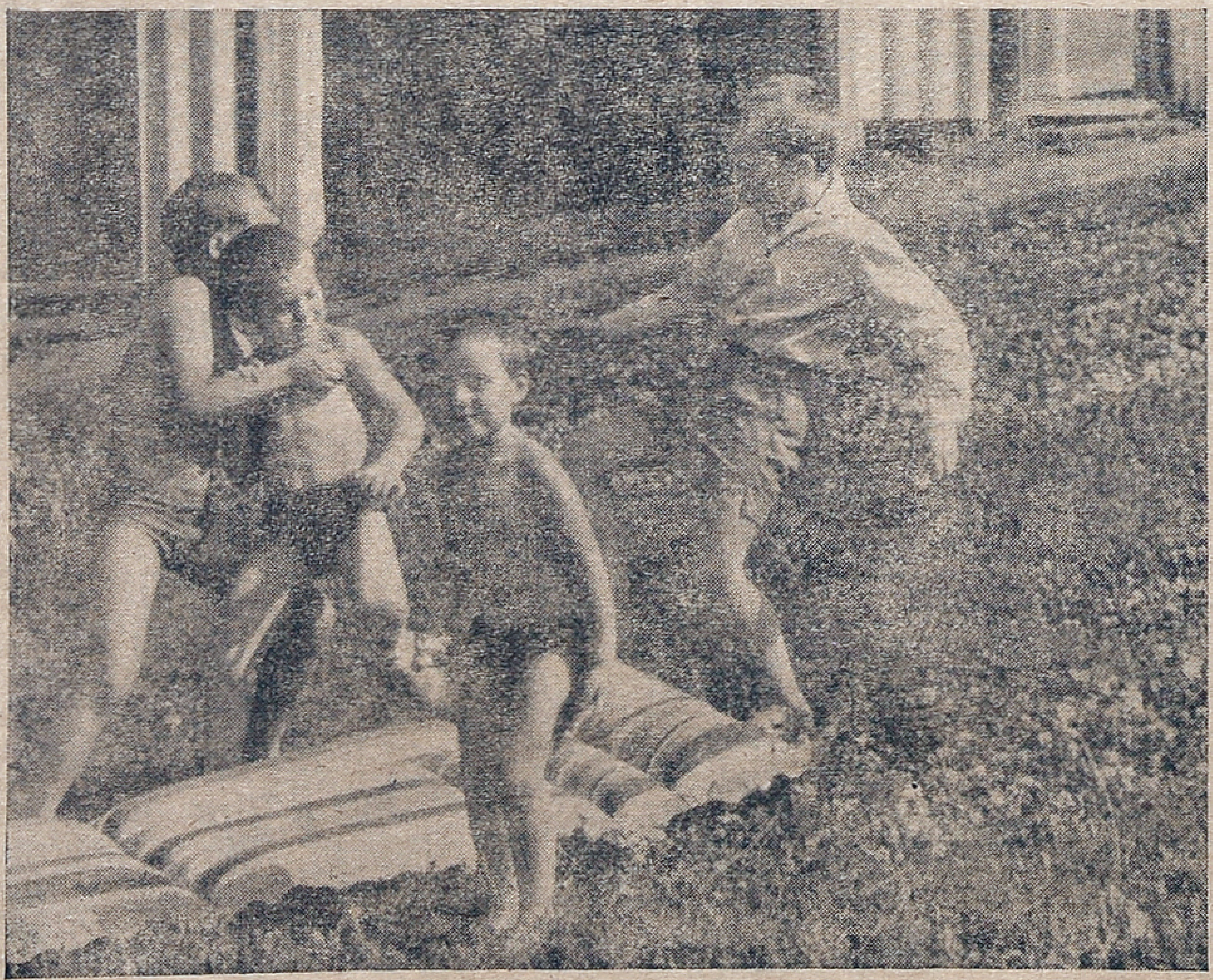
On passing through various stages of production this water would turn into 140,000 cubic metres of toxic wastes, which would have to be disposed of in one way or the other.

If the wastes are to be discharged into the Donets, they will have to be purified to the maximum degree to be turned into what is known as "conventionally pure water". In that case, the plant would incur losses running into one thousand roubles a day.

The specialists then decided to put another idea into practice. Since there are many sediments in the waste water, they said, why not use it as a raw material and then use the purified water again in production? That is how the "waste-free" plant appeared.

The main principle of the scheme is of differentiated treatment of each source of pollution. Waters not heavily polluted are passed through routine stages of purification, while waters with a large salt content are first desalinated. Production wastes carried with the effluent are recovered and used to produce useful articles. The list of these "byproducts" of the plant includes, for example, polyvinylchloride wall tile, nitrogenous fertilisers, and protein vitmin-feed concentrate for livestock. Thus, almost the entire effluent is productively utilised. The closed cycle plant now yields no wastes. This is precisely what the new technological approach is about—utilisation instead of purification.

(More pictures on page 11)



Smog is a total stranger to the children of Pervomaisk.

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Delayed Decisions Show Up Lack Of Direction

THERE is both light and dark in the present situation — the noble and the ungainly, great happings jostling with pettifogging manoeuvres.

The frontiers of Indian democracy are about to be formally extended to the feudal hideout of Sikkim. The jubilation of the poverty-ridden but politically awakened people in the picturesque Himalayan retreat over their own decision to do away with the obscurantist institution of the Chogyal, stands out as a shining landmark for our democratic system in contrast to the unceremonious annexation of Hunza by Pakistan without even the formality of consulting the people of the feudal principality.

The decision of the Sikkimese people to be a full and unfettered member of the Indian Union will, of course, be resented by powers that are unfriendly to India, just as the amicable and long-awaited settlement between New Delhi and Sheikh Abdullah touched off angry protests from the rulers of Pakistan.

REAL REASON

It is to be noted that both Kashmir and Sikkim come in the way of the axis that Washington, with cold blooded calculation, has been trying to build in this part of the world. In a biography of Kissinger claimed to be "authentic", the two brothers, Marvin and Barnard Kalb—who beeween them have covered "all of his diplomatic journeys"—clearly states that as early as 1971 "Kissinger recognised the shifting power alignment in Asia and concluded that America's long-range interests in that region would be served by a policy that balanced the budding Indian-Soviet alliance with an informal Pakistan China-American hook-up".

This is the real reason behind the US 'tilt" in favour of Pakistan, and which today finds further confirmation in Pakistan's howling attack against Sheikh Abdullah's return to power in Kashmir under the Indian Constitution and Peking's full blast propaganda against Sikkim's decision to formally join the Indian Union — both attacks having the support of Washington.

★

If the Road to Gangtok is at last cleared of feudal debris, there is good ground for satisfaction in New Delhi. In fact, the verdict of the Sikkimese people in favour of joining the Indian Union was unmistakably clear last year, but it was the vacillation on the part of some sections in New Delhi at that time that delayed the completion of the process, which is now reached by this week's referendum.

Such vacillation springs from a lack of a clear understanding of the direction of developments. In foreign affairs, this is seen over and over again. Despite the in exorable compulsion of mighty happenings abroad, New Delhi, with all its enhanced standing in the world today, sometimes betrays a lack of direction in its policy approach. In Indochina today, momentous developments have been taking place! The retreat of American military power from this region is going to be a major factor in changing the course of world history. Without the definite comprehension of this simple fact, the South Block can hardly make the best possible use of the opportunities presented before it.

UNEXPLAINABLE DELAY

It is in the fitness of things that New Delhi has accorded formal diplomatic recognition to the liberating Government in Cambodia led by the Sihanouk-Khmer Rouge united front. At the same time, there still seems to be hesitation on the part New Delhi to extend similar diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Is it so very neccessary for the South Block to wait until the NLF actually enters Saigon? Statesmenship demands the recognition of not only the *fait accompli* but the unfolding reality as well. When the US Congress itself refuses to waste money for more arms for the doomed US puppets, could there be any possible justification for New Delhi's unexplainable delay in recognising the PRG? Unless one has to go by the Capital gossip that there are Rip Van Winkles in the Secretariat—not only in the South Block—who are unaware that the world map has been changing fast, or themselves belong to the fast-vanishing species than can see nothing, hear nothing and do nothing, which may annoy Washington. Surely, this is neither sound diplomacy nor good political sense, not to speak of lack of patriotism.

Developments on the home front also show up this lack of direction and consequent handling—or mishandling—of affairs which are not difficult to tackle by ordinary cannon of commonsense.

DISTUFBING INDEX

The manner in which the entire episode of Morarji's fast has been handled by the Centre is a rather disturbing index of drift in the highest circles. It is good that the Rightist camp has been denied the chance of capitalising on his "martyrdom", as some of its leaders seemed to be wistfully wishing for. Although there was the touch of the ridiculous in a frustrated politician going in for a hunger-strike over such a minor issue—with the whole battery of the Rightist leaders playing it up as if it was a revolutionary feat—Indira Gandhi, on her part, can hardly claim

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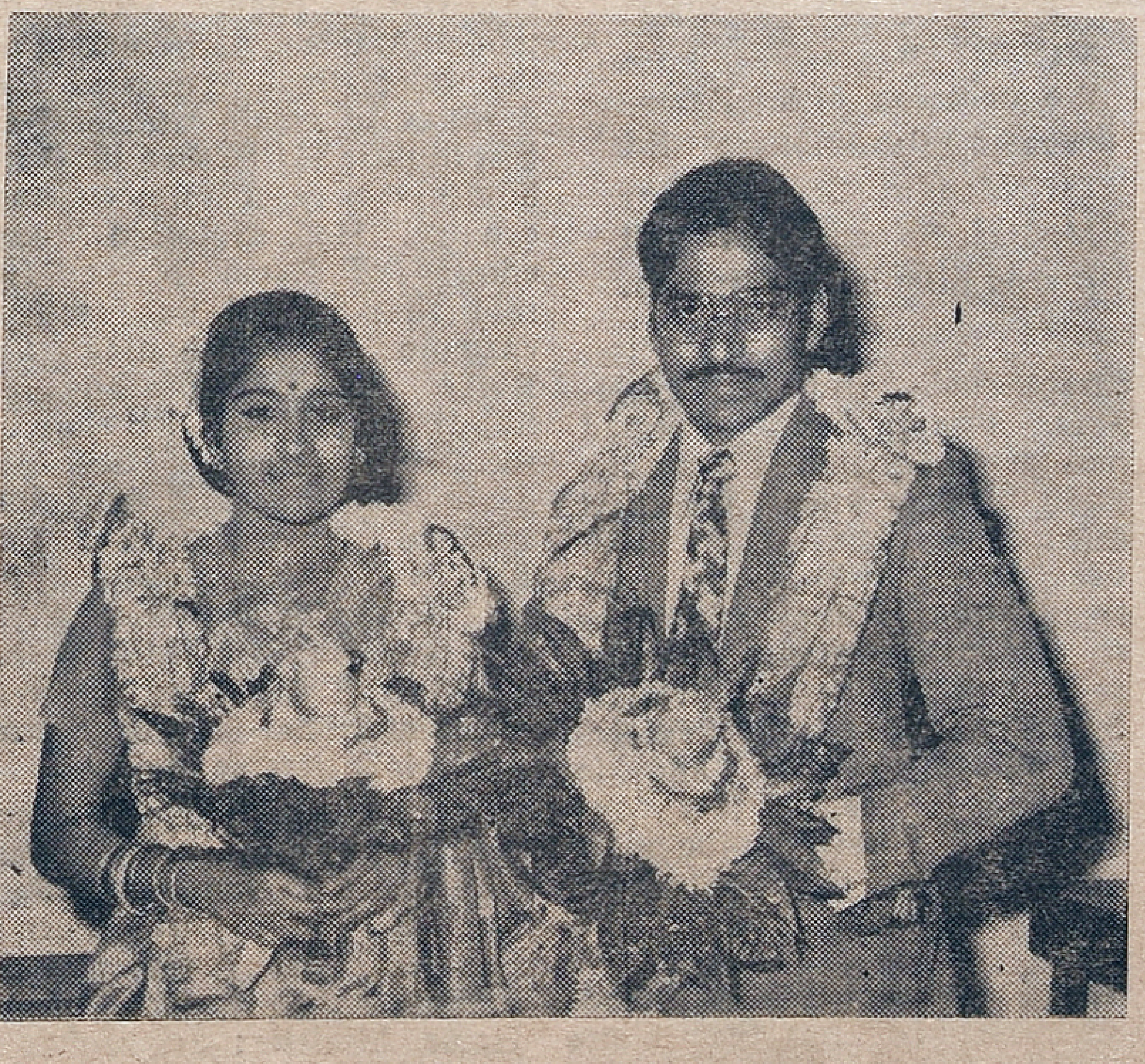


Sowbhagyavathi Geetha, daughter of Sri. T. N. Senapathi, Editor of Manjari monthly and Chiranjeevi K. Thyagarajan (Union Carbide), son of Kadaladi A. Kuppuswami Iyer, who were married recently at Tiruthani.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

I claim no perfection for myself. But I do claim to be a passionate seeker after Truth, which is but another name for God.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Apr. 27, 1975.

SPACE SUCCESS

Within eleven months of exploding a swadeshi nuclear device underground, we have successfully launched a swadeshi satellite with Russian cooperation.

Our achievements on many fronts are remarkable–they can be even called enviable.

But our failure on the food front and our incapacity to clothe the millions of poor people and provide them with shelter are really amazing.

Perhaps space and nuclear research is beyond the reach of politicians. Their interference is minimum because of their ignorance.

In this respect, the call of the Prime Minister for efficiency in Government offices, which come in direct contact with the people, is significant.

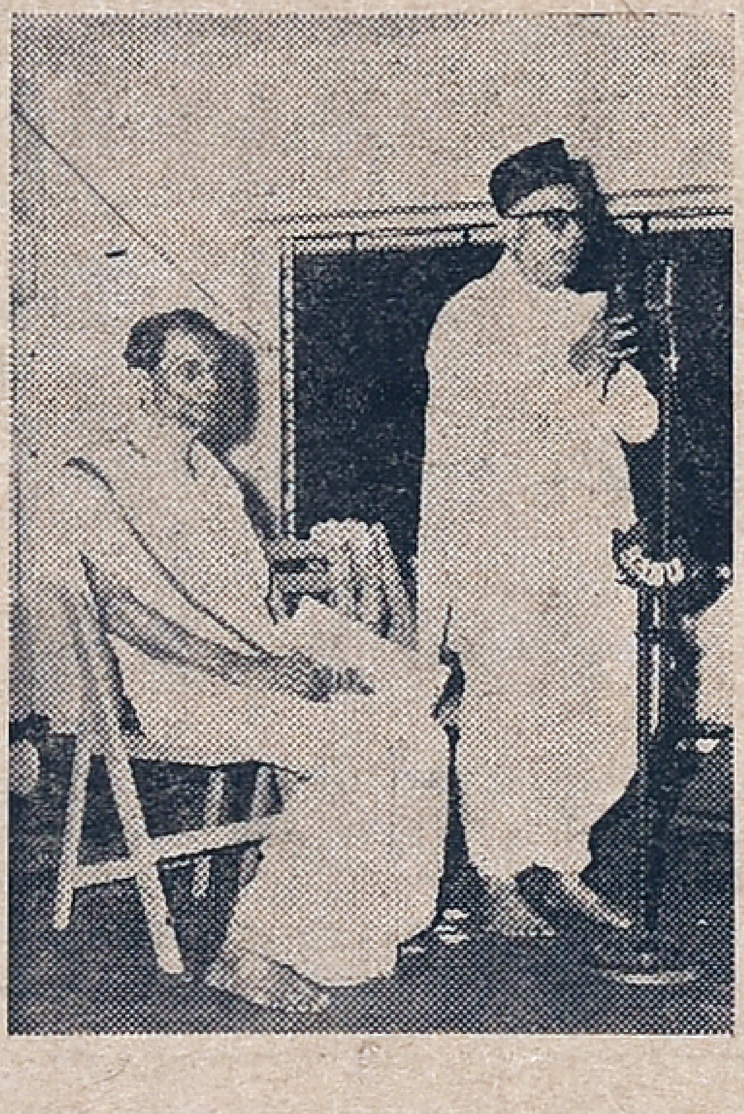
If by some means we can check the politicians from interfering with the working of the government, especially at the lower level, where images are built, our success in every field will be remarkable.

The urgent need is to infuse a little more sense of pride and patriotism in the people. And, who else can do it but our Prime Minister, who has won the love and admiration of the people at home and abroad?

The Power Of Faith In God

"Shri Sai Baba knowing fully the aspirations as well as the limitations of his innumerable devotees, suggested to them to derive guidance and inspiration from Sri Rama's life and enjoined them to utter Sri Rama's name, panacea for all ills of life", said His Holiness Swami Kesavaiahji, the Founder-President of Sri Sai Baba Bhaktha Samajam in his inspiring message addressing more than 2000 spell bound devotees gathered in the newly built Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Mandir at Shenoy Nagar on the ocassion of Sri Rama Navami on 20th, celebrated under the auspices of the Samajam.

Swamiji explained the noble truths in simple language and illumined the hearts of every one that attended. He observed that repetition of Lord's name, any name, with faith requires no



Kulapathi Sri. S. Balakrishna Joshi speaking on the occasion of Sri Ramanavami celebrations at Sri Sai Mandir, Shenoynagar, Madras. Swami Kesavaiahji is seen listening the speech.

paraphernalia and no restrictions. Swamiji, further observed that it is enough if one can think of Him atleast for a few minutes in a day. There is no need to be away from one's family or to go into the forests or to study the puranas or Vedas to attain Bliss, Salvation. Swamiji exhorted the devotees to adhere to truth and do charity. He said, "that one should do charity to the needy and deserving but within one's own just means. Let it be a small part of his earnings. We spend lavishly on our friends and relatives. But they abuse us for not spending more, behind our back. But when a beggar approaches us, we scold and drive him away. This is not correct. Give if you can. Otherwise don't be harsh. Don't borrow to give away in charity."

Swamiji explained that, "Sri Sai Baba often used to say that once a person had faith in God, he had achieved every thing. There is nothing greater than faith. Sri Rama who was God himself had to build a bridge to cross the sea to Lanka, but Hanuman who had immense faith in Sri Rama cleared the sea in one jump. Swamji concluded that the celebration of Sri Rama Navami would serve as a reminder to all of the great truths found in Sri Ramayana, which if practiced in our daily lives would help us attain lasting happiness.

Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi is a great Avatar of Love and compassion, His profound love and compassion for suffering humanity are manifested in H.H. Swami Kesavaiahji who became a Krupa Siddha by the grace of Sri Sai Baba in the year 1939. Swamiji leads a grahastha life in all simplicity with Sri Sai Baba's name ever on his lips. To the hundreds and thousands of devotees who go to him, Swamiji gives a soothing touch, a kind word, a sort of guidance and comfort. Whether it is a personal problem, or sickness or whatever is solicited, Swamiji gets His Master's message. Apart from those who visit him on thursdays, for Sai Baba's pooja in the evenings, started by him at his humble abode at Shenoy Nagar in the year 1949, there are those who write to him. Whatever reply the Swamiji gets from Him is sent to the sender of the letter. It's all one's faith and faith can move mountains.

Sri Balakrishna Joshi, Principal, D.A.V. Higher Secondary school, Madras, participating in the celebrations requested the devotees to create 'Ramarajya' first in their hearts, then in their homes, society, community and country. He explained the efficacy of Rama Nama. He said that Sri Sai Baba set an example by celebrating Sri Rama Navami annually at Shirdi during His life time to focuss the attentions of His devotees on the moral value and spiritual importance of Sri Rama's life. He euologised the great selfless humanitarian services rendered by H.H. Swami Kesavaiahji, the living manifestation of Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi, to His innumerable devotees.

Messages wishing the sacred function a great success were received among others from Sri V.V. Giri, Former President of India; Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Union Home Minister; Sri Mohanlal Sukhadia, the Governor of Karnataka.

Swamiji distributed Udhi and Prasadam to all the devotees at the Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Mandir.

ON THE COVER

A view of BAKU, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Azerbaijan State Research and Design Institute of Oil Industry is extending active cooperation in India's oil exploration. It has sent some of its best oil experts to India. They assist Indian specialists in surveying and prospecting for oil and gas, in calculating the reserves of minerals, in selecting sites for sinking wells, in developing the deposits discovered etc.

And Indian oil industry workers are frequent vistors to the Institute. They study the way it works and seek advice from its staff members.

'Meths' Fuel Mixture

Bonn (DaD) – Methanol, perhaps better known as methylated spirits or 'maths,' forms part of a petroleum-saving fuel mixture currently being put to the test by a fleet of 45 Volkswagens operating all over the Federal Republic of Germany.

'Meths' — maybe not the healthiest beverage – has the added advantage of being kinder to the environment than conventional petrol, so there is a two-fold motive behind the trials, which are subsidised by the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology.

In his send-off speech in Bonn as the first of the converted VWs drove off, Minister Hans Matthofer also mentioned the results of a special study of alternative fuels.

A mixture of petrol and methanol, it appears, requires less engine conversion than other options. Such changes as need to be made to conventional combustion engines are fairly inexpensive and take little time.

Other plans under consideration for government subsidy include the development of prototype cars running on pure methanol and a vehicle that can operate on a variety of fuels.

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Swami Dayananda Saraswathi II

He Gave New Impetus To Vedic Studies

Deeply read in the ancient literature, the Sanyasin of the nineteenth century saw clearly that the Vedas had been misinterpreted. His contention was that the Aryans of the Vedic age were highly civilised. In their Vedas there is no conflict between science and religion. The Vedas never wanted us to take care of the soul and neglect the body. Jones anticipated Dayananda. Looking upon the *Vedas* as the source of Indian literature, he wrote.

"From the Vedas are immediately deduced the practical arts of Surgery and Medicine, Music..."

In the present century a scholar of the calibre of Sri Aurobindo did not hesitate to say that Dayananda gave the right clue, that in fact the Vedas were not at loggerheads with science. Let it be remembered that Sri Aurobindo, the sage of Pondicherry, has had a host of admirers among whom were Vivian de Sola Pinto, T. T. B. Spencer, H. O. White and the American Professorcritic Frenk Poper

Sri Aurobindo, in an article of the Mahayogi and Vedic Scholar, carried by ARYA in its issue of 15th November 1914 says:

"The third Indian contribution is older in date, but nearer to my present purpose. It is the remarkable attempt by Swami Dayananda, the founder of the Arya Samaj, to re-establish the Veda as a living religious Scripture. Dayananda took as his basis a free use of the old Indian philology which he found in the Nirukta. Himselp a great Sanskrit scholar, he handled his materials with remarkable power and independence. Especially creative was his use of that peculiar feature of the old Sanskrit tongue which is best expressed by a phrase of Sayana's,—the "multi-significance of roots". We shall see that the right following of this clue is of capital importance for understanding the peculiar method of the Vedic Rishis.

Dayananda's interpretation of the hymns is governed by the idea that the Vedas are a plenary revelation of religious, ethical and scientific truth. Its religious teaching is monotheistic and the Vedic gods are different descriptive names of the one Deity; they are at the same time indications of His powers as we see them working in Nature and by a true understanding of the sense of the Vedas we could arrive at all the scientific truths which have been discovered by modern research.

MORE ADVANCED

Such a theory is, obviously, difficult to establish. The Rig-Veda itself, indeed asserts that the gods are only different names and expressions of one universal Being who in His own reality transcends the universe; but from the language of the hymns we are compelled to perceive in the gods not only different names, but also different forms, powers and personalities of the one Deva. The monotheism of the Veda includes in itself also the monistic, pantheistic and even polytheistic views of the cosmos and is by no means the trenchant and simple creed of modern Theism. It is only by a violent struggle with the text that we can force on it a less complex aspect.

That the ancient races were far more advanced in the physical sciences than is as yet recognised, may also be admitted. The Egyptians and Chaldeans, we now know, had discovered much that has since been rediscovered by modern Science and much also that has not been rediscovered. The ancient Indians were, at least, no mean astronomers and were always skilful physicians; nor do Hindu medicine and chemistry seem to have been of a foreign origin. It is possible that in other

(Contd. on page 10)

Dayananda's Concept Of Education

By KULAPATHI SRI S. BALAKRISHNA JOSHI

One remarkable feature of Swami Dayananda is that he bestowed thought on all important activities of life and offered his views on each one of them in the light of his interpretation of the Vedas. Thus education also came under the purview of his critical study.

He felt that education was a comprehensive discipline which started even before the conception of the child in the mother's womb. He has, therefore, prescribed a code of conduct for the prospective parents to ensure the birth of good children. The mother particularly has a great role to play in the proper training of children. She has to be very careful about the food she takes and the activities she engages herself in, when the child is yet as embryo. The effect of all that she does influences the physical, mental and spiritual make-up of the child-in-the-becoming. After the child's birth, the mother is the first great preceptor till it is five years old. She has to help the child with vigilance when it begins to articulate words so as to ensure correct enunciation and speech habits. More than that, she must, with meticulous care, teach the child to speak softly, sweetly and truthfully. After the fifth year, till the child is 8 years old, the father has also to supplement the efforts of the mother and by his example and precept implant firmly right habits and attitudes in the child. Thus the home has to be the first great school which inculcates lessons of enduring value to children.

AGAINST CO-EDUCATION

When the child is 8 years of age, he or she should be led to an 'Acharyakul', the abode of of a great preceptor, which synthesises in itself the affectionate solicitude of the home and the enlightened discipline of the school. In this connection, it may be stated that Swami Dayananda had enormous faith in the education of girls. He was very vehement in his refutation of the argument that women were not eligible for the study of the Vedas. He felt, however, that boys and girls should receive education separately in an atmosphere congenial to each of them. In other words, he set his face sternly against co-education as it is understood and practised at present. He firmly believed that only men should teach boys and women alone should guide girls in their academic pursuits. He was of opinion that the school should be situated sufficiently away from the din and bustle of towns and cities. He further felt that the schools for boys and girls should be far apart from each other. In fact, his injunction to the young learners was that they should scrupulously avoid commingling between boys and girls since such a practice would cut at the root of discipline and morality.

DUTY OF TEACHERS

Only men and women with exemplary character, whose transparent life of purity would be an inspiring object-lesson to the young, deserved to be teachers under any circumstance. They, had of course, to be well versed in their respective spheres of learning. But their duty was not merely to impart instruction in subjects, but also to mould the character of the young entrusted to their care. They had to impress upon the young that it was harmful to take non-vegetarian diet and intoxicating substance and to indulge in practices and pastimes that promote sensuousness. Whether boys or girls, absolute continence or Brahmacharya was to be the rocky foundation on which their career as students should rest. Without it no progress could be made in the acquisition of true knowledge and the formation of a noble character. Any effort taken in this direction should not be deemed to be too much.

The period of tutelage should extend to 36 years under ideal conditions. In other words, a young man should continue to be a learner, garnering wisdom in different directions until he attains the age of 44. If that was not possible, he should spend at least 20 years in discipleship, equipping himself for the duties and responsibilities of a good life and enlighted citizenship. The period of study had necessarily to be shorter for the girls. The scheme of studies for the ardent students would include orthoeny, grammar, literature, the Code of Manu, Valmiki Ramayana, the Vedas, the Upanishads, medicine, politics music, technology, astronomy and crafts. Books written by atheists and those that ponder to lower tastes, should be avoided.

FIVE CANONS

The intellectual education that is imparted to the young should ensure that the following five great canons are satisfied, namely, the Laws of Spirit, the Laws of Nature, the Wisdom of Sages, the Eight-fold evidence of Logic and the Voice of Conscience.

The King or the Government has also a great responsibility in the matter of education of the young. The powers-that-be should make it obligatory on the part of all citizens to send their children to school when they come to be 8 years old. They should also order the strict enforcement of the vow of chastity among all boys and girls in the period of their tutelage. If this rule is violated, the parents should be liable for punishment.

Swami Dayananda envisaged a system of education which would make the young physically strong, mentally alert, morally upright and imbued with true reverence for God, expressing itself in truthful speech, good manners and righteous conduct. In the achievement of this aim the parents, the teachers and the Government had to coalesce their efforts in a spirit of co-operative service.

Two Able Organisers Of Sports

By P. N. SUNDARESAN

Recently, I had the occasion to talk to two organisers of sports, Mr. M. A. M. Ramaswamy and Mr. T. D. Rangaramanujam. The former is the President of the Indian Hockey Federation while the latter holds a similar post in the Table Tennis Federation of India.

Rangaramanujam has nearly 25 years connection with table tennis. It was while working in the Parry and company in Madras that he concerned himself with the game.

One of the leading tournaments in the game is being conducted by Parry's for the past so many years and through it Rangaramanujam established a hold on the Madras Table Tennis Association.

His drive and initiative marked him out for higher honour and, there was no suprise when Rangaramanujam quickly established himself in the all-India sphere, in which he now occupies the premier post of the president of the Indian Federation.

Rangaramanujam has for some years been a Delhi man, where he is well-known in sports circles. He has also been closely associated with the All India Council of Sports.

LATEST TRIUMPH

A latest organisational triumph of Rangaramanujam is the World Table Tennis championship, which concluded at Calcutta in February last.

He tackled all the problems of hosting about 850 officials and players of sixty and odd nations with characteristic efficiency. Of course, Rangaramanujam had earlier, 23 years ago, organised a similar world championship at Bombay but the problems that came up then had no comparison to the multifarious ones he faced at Calcutta. Yet, that early experience stood him in good stead. Table tennis has grown tremendously in the intervening two decades; so has also the ability of Rangaramanujam as an official and organiser. It is, as Mr. S. Sriraman, another leading sports official in the country remarked, difficult to think of table tennis in India without Rangaramanujam.

Unlike Rangaramanujam, M. A. M. Ramaswamy is rather new to the hockey scene. He has been connected more with tennis in Madras than with hockey, though recently he took over the presidentship of the Tamilnadu hockey association. But it was with a suddenness that surprised everybody that he was chosen as the President of the I.H.F. at its Poona meeting two years ago. That meeting split hockey circles into two factions, one headed by Ramaswamy and the other, which can be broadly termed as the Ashwini Kumar camp and headed by Sahni.

YOUNG AND EAGER

A ding dong battle between the two factions went on, till three months ago, climaxing in the intervention of the Government of India. Under a meeting held under its auspices, Ramaswamy was chosen President. But Sahni would still not concur and questioned the legality of the meeting.

While another crisis was developing, the frustrated hockey players threw in a challenge, which shook the hockey world, and what was more important, it enabled them to be sent to Kualalampur to play in the World cup tournament. Ramaswamy threw his lot with them and has adroitly converted the players triumph in the championship as his own. He is now riding at the crest of a move and though Sahni is still demurring, he may be fighting a loosing cause.

Ramaswamy is young and eager to do his bit for the game. Being very affluent—he is the son of Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad—he can finance any project for the development of the game. He has a tall plan to work for, as he wants every boy in the country to be hockey-minded so that in a few more years hockey will become our national game. Ramaswamy has, however, started from the top, but if gets a hang of the hockey problems and shows the same organising ability as Rangaramanujam, he may very well start the game on the right road to progress.

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN (General Knowledge Agency)

MISS MANU SERVES GANHIJI AS A BARBER TOO

MISS Manu Gandhi was one among those who served Mahatmaji devotedly. She was his grand-neice and was popularly known as Manubehn. In the earlier months of 1947, Mahatma Gandhi was very busy at New Delhi, due to the political situation prevailing then. Many leaders and others called on him and had discussions with him. One day, Rajaji went to see him and talk to him. At that time, Gandhiji was in the bath-tub and Miss Manu was shaving his chin. Sitting on a chair by the side of the bath-tub, Rajaji was having talks with him. Gandhiji asked Manu to continue her work of shaving, so that conversation and shaving could go on simultaneously, for want of time. She said that she was feeling shy of shaving, in the presence of Rajaji. Facing her, Rajaji said:- "How foolish you are! This is such an art that you will never be left without a livelihood. Once you master it and whenever you are unemployed, you could start a saloon advertising that it has been certified by Mahatma Gandhi." On hearing this, Gandhiji and Manu laughed, in which Rajaji too joined. Manu then continued her work of shaving while Gandhiji and Rajaji were discussing.

WITH A BIG PURSE AND A BIGGER HEART

Men with money may be respected, while men with money and magnanimity will, not only be respected but also adored. About 50 years ago, a wealthy man by name Ramaswami Pillai was serving as an Agent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company at Nagapattinam, a coastal town of Tamil Nadu. As the Agent of this company, he had very good income and he spent a major portion of it, for the benefit of others. For marriages and various other purposes, people approached him for help and he gladly helped them. Arogyaswami, a resident of that town, performed the marriage of his daughter Mary. After the marriage, the bridal couple were taken in a procession in the coach belonging to Ramaswami Pillai. As the procession was passing along the street, there was an unexpected accident. Even though no one was injured the coach was damaged. Ascertaining that it would cost Rs. 700/- to repair the coach, Arogyaswami met Ramaswami Pillai and told him that he would pay that amount to him. Ramaswami Pillai, who was aware of the poor financial position of Arogyaswami, told him:- 'Supposing this accident had happened when I was travelling in it, can I expect anyone to pay for its repair. So, you need not worry about it I shall look into its repair". After saying this, he also told Arogyaswami not to hesitate to approach him for help again, when he needed any assistance from him. As he was magnanimous and also noble, people looked upon Ramaswami Pillai with respect and adoration.

DR. M. A. ANSARI

Dr. M. A. Ansari was one of the ablest Doctors and the noblest leaders of our country. After graduation, he went to England, studied Medicine and became a Doctor. He served as a House Surgeon and then as a Resident Medical Officer in an hospital at England itself. In 1911, he returned to India and began to practice as an independent Doctor. He took interest in our country's freedom struggle. As a member of the All India Congress Committee, he toured the whole country and requested the Hindus, Muslims and others to fight unitedly for our freedom. He presided over the annual session of the Indian National Congress held to Madras in 1927. He was such a respected leader that he was requested to be the President of the All Parties Conference in 1928. Though he was used to a luxurious life, he willingly suffered inconveniences, whenever he was imprisoned by the British authorities for his political activities. In 1936, he was coming from Rampur to Delhi in train and he died in the railway compartment itself, due to heart attack.

Once when Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast, Dr. Ansari examined him daily, with care and affection. Many moneyed men were his patients and he earned enormously. But he treated the poor freely and even helped them financially. He was a delightful host. From leaders of repute to ordinary public-workers were his guests and he spend ungrudgingly on entertaining them. His hospitality was proverbial.

Records

Thirty-three-year-old Peter Dowdeswell of Bristol (England) recently set a new beer-drinking record. He gulped a whole quart of it in 3.1 seconds. Asked how he did it, he replied: "I hate the stuff!"

A Residence For Orphans

The Poor orphans are being provided with free Boarding, Lodging, Clothing, Medical aid and education upto S. S. L. C. at Sri Ramakrishna Kudil.

Hence those who are interested in the Welfare of Poor orphans, will be supplied with necessary printed forms if they write about father and motherless poor orphan boys. As the school reopens on 1st June, it will be convenient to take final decision after scrutinising the applications if they are sent from now on. Applications may be made for admission to Standards 1 to IX only. Applications need not be sent in respect of girls and also boys having either of the parent surviving. Printed forms can be obtained from: The President, Sri Ramakrishna Kudil, Thiruparaithurai - 639115, Thiruchirapalli Dt.

Comments By Vishnu

The Good Samaritan

She was a destitute. Her nakedness showed through her tattered clothes but it didn't matter much because she was a mere living skeleton. Emaciated and hungry she tottered past the gate of the House of God. She felt giddy and fell. She thought she had nobody, not even God; but she was wrong!

It was the time the people were pouring in to hear the Good things from the lips of their pastor on Easter Good Friday. Some of the people grumbled. They thought she had no business to be lying on the ground blocking the path. Most of the others silently stepped over her.

Handsome well fed Rev. Jose Ignatius Devlol was in good spirits and he preached with great gusto. He said many fine things and told them about the story of the Good Samaritan and ended by saying" Then the Lord said unto him "Go and do likewise".

As the people came out of the gate they were more humble and generous. Those who had grumbled at her blocking the road refrained from saying anything Those who had stepped over her silently said a prayer for those who were in need and in want and in suffering. All went home to enjoy their fabulous lunch with Easter eggs and all the other delicacies.

Rev. Jose felt good as he sunk his teeth into the tender chicken pieces in the curry which one of his flock had brought for him as a gift. His table was groaning beneath the weight of so many mouth-watering items of food and fruit. He washed his food down with wine. Then he enjoyed a siesta. The fatigue of preaching a long sermon and the rich food had made him drowsy. On top of it all he had dreant of the voluptuous Vanitha the town's immoral woman, whom he had once encountered by the canal side and woke up wet. He cleansed himself of sin. He changed his clothes. He prayed.

Following several phone calls from wealthy neighbours who couldn't stand the stench of the decaying corpse with the crows pecking at the eyes, the police came. They arranged for the body to be transported to the mortuary of the city hospital.

When Rev. Jose heard of the sad fate that had befallen the woman whom he knew lay outside the gate, he felt a great compassion. He fell on his knees and prayed to God to save her soul; but he belched loudly and repeatedly all the time because he had gorged himself too much the previous day and this had not agreed with his digestion.

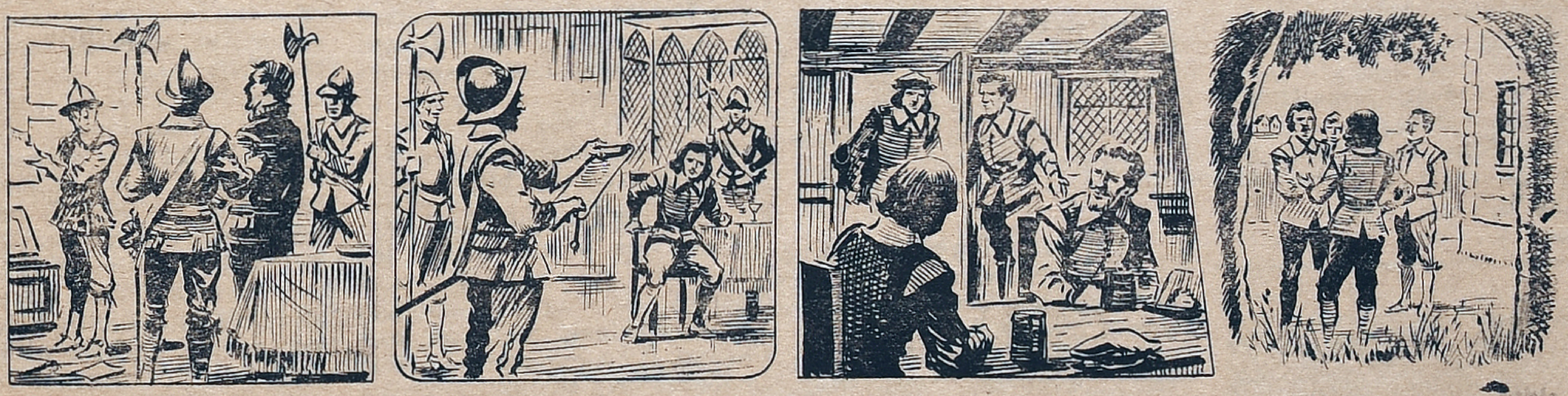
The Sheik And My Political Cartoon

I thing it is more fun to do social and socio-political cartoons but when my friend Javeed Ghatala, an active youth leader and a person of multi Farious activities in Madras who has, started an English Fortnightly called the "Narrator" suggested that I should do a cartoon on India-Kashmir accord, I drew the above cartoon for him. He used it on the front page. Not knowing what to do with the original drawing which he was good enough to return to me, I posted it to Sheik Abdullah who must have received it on the eve of his taking over as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sheik Abdullah was good enough to write me a letter which ran as follows: "the cartoon-I have found quite interesting, amusing and instructive. Undoubtedly with the grace of God. Prophets of gloom and our detractors would be confounded and their machinations would prove of no avail. With good wishes—S.M. Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, March 13, 1975."

I must admit that I felt a sense of satisfaction that an excursion into the field of political cartoon was appreciated by one who was an architect of India-Kashmir accord, a major political development.

FAMOUS MYSTERIES — Christopher Marlowe



Shortly before Marlowe's death, his dramatist friend Thomas Kyd was arrested. When searching his premises the authorities found a document suggesting atheistic views. Such opinions were considered dangerous in those days and under torture Kyd said the documents belonged to his ex-room-mate Marlowe.

A warrant was issued for Marlowe's arrest. He was found at the country mansion of his friend and patron Sir Thomas Walsingham, a man much involved in the murky business of espionage. Strangely, Marlowe was not imprisoned, only required to report daily to the Privy Council until informed otherwise.

Very likely, Marlowe had already appeared before their lordships when he and three companions gathered at Eleanor Bull's tavern in Deptford before ten on the morning of May 30, 1593. The company was dubious. Ingrim Frizer, a man of status, had close relations with the Walsinghams, which suggests under-cover activities.

Robert Poley, a double spy, had been responsible for many a dark deed, and Nicholas Skere, along with Poley, had probably once been involved in a plot against the Queen's life. After lunch the four men spent the afternoon quietly walking in the garden, seemingly having much to discuss.

(To be continued)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

A QUESTION OF PRESTIGE

While Calvin Coolidge was Vice President, he and Mrs. Coolidge lived at the Willard Hotel in Washington. One evening a fire alarm brought all the guests to the lobby. Even after the trifling fire was under control, they were detained by the firemen. Mr. Coolidge finally grew impatient and started upstairs, but was halted by the fire marshal asking, "Who are you?" "I'm the Vice Presid nt," Coolidge replied.

"All right go ahead," said the marshal. But Coolidge had gone only a step or two when he was halted a second time. "What are you vice-president of?" the marshal demanded suspiciously.

"I am Vice-President of the United States."

"Then come back down. I thought you were vice-president of the hotel."

* * *

TOO MUCH

The sergeant had 20 men lined up for detail. They weren't as energetic as the sergeant thought they should be; so he tried Applied Psychology.

"I've a nice easy job for the laziest man here," he barked. "Will the laziest man raise his right hand?"

Nineteen hands went up "Why didn't you raise your hand?" the sergeant asked No 20.

"Too much trouble," drawled the GI.

* * *

MODERN BUSINESS

The visitor went into the village store and asked for a number of things, only to be told that were not to be had.

"Well, anyway," he said desperately, "I'll have a packet of any cigarettes you've got."

"Sorry, sir," was the answer. "I'm sold out."

"Any chance to-morrow?" asked the visitor.

"We close to-morrow, sir," was the reply; "we're stock taking."

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FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING
AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO. MADRAS 1
BOMBAY.

CANDOUR

A man reading a prepared address to a meeting of industrialists, swung into his peroration: "The average businessman is tired. He has worked long and diligently in the war effort and in the difficult times which preceded it, and he is weary. He is physically and mentally tired. But he isn't nearly as tired as the girls who have to type all this eyewash."

Then came a long, tense pause while a delighted audience came to its senses and began to yelp its appreciation. The speaker stared at his script in unbelief.

"Why," he blurted at last, "I never wrote anything like that."

* * *

MORE THEN!

There had been a motor accident, and the landlord of an inn had carried the motorist into his pub. When the man recovered a bit he asked what had happened.

"Well, sir, you had a very bad smash," said the landlord, "but I managed to bring you to."

"Did you?" murmured the damaged one. "I don't remember. Do you mind brining me two more?"

* * *

QUICK WORK

In a small town out West there was a commotion. It appeared that a wire had fallen across the main street and was holding up all traffic. No one dared to touch it in case it should be "live".

The news reached the editor of the local paper and he acted promptly.

"Send down two reporters," he ordered; "one to touch the wire and the other to write up the story."

* * *

LITTLE LAUGHS

Andrew Carnegie, asked which he considered the most important factor in industry: labour, capital or brains, replied, "Which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool?"

* * *

At a gathering of bishops a waiter tripped when serving soup and spilt the contents all over one of the divines.

The victim jumped up, stuttered, went red, and finally blurted out: "Will someone not in Holy Orders please say something appropriate?"

* * *

"I'd just like to know how many girls you made love to before you met me," said the wife during a quarrel.

"Twelve," groaned her husband. "But I forgot to count them until it was too late."

From page 5

Swami Dayananda....

branches also of physical knowledge they were advanced even in early times. But the absolute completeness of scientific revelation asserted by Swami Dayananda will take a great deal of proving."

HIS CLARION CALL

He had to fight against odds. Darwin's theory of Evolution had made headway. Nobody would easily believe that the past could have been as brilliant as the present. Dayananda told another tale. He held that the Aryas were, in the Vedic age, highly civilised. There had been no evolution so far as India went. He did not live to see that old cities could be unearthed only to prove that it was true that civilisation had flourished in Ancient India.

"Back to the Vedas", was his clarion call. These books of hoary antiquity had been clean, forgotten. He translated the whole of the Yajur Veda and part of the Rig Veda. His audiences came under his spell when he brought within their reach the Vedic teachings. North India came under his sway. There colleges and High Schools sprang up to spread the new message. Papers like *The Arya Patrika*, *The Regenerator of Aryavarta* were well received by the intellectuals. Sanskrit was taught on a wide scale. Women won their freedom. They were allowed to mix with men. Girls started going to school in great numbers. Pundit Gurudatta, who was a young scholar, started translating Vedic verses in the light of Dayananda's commentaries.

PERTINENT QUESTION

The Vedic teaching became a living force. It stood the downhearted Indians in good stead.

The D.A.V. College of Lahore was disseminating knowledge. The first Arya Samajists received in every mail from Europe the news that Darwinism was growing from strength to strength. It was learnt with alarm that religion there was being dealt a death blow.

The scholars of the Arya Samaj set about asking the pertinent question: If man started uttering meaningful words suddenly and shed barbarism, if his development from a savage to a civilized state is a proof that Darwin was in the right why by the same legerdemain did not the tenants of the wilds of Australia become civilized by their own efforts?

Those scholars produced a body of literature that was well received by all those who had been to school. They held that lnguage and knowledge are not self-acquired, they are communicated by others. They stated further that "the thoughts of learned men which pass as original, can be traced to the authors whom they have studied, or to the society in which they have lived and moved."

The odd thing about it is that Darwinism itself was responsible for the renewal of the preaching of the dictrine of revelation in a new light!

Dayananda visited cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. In Calcutta he was given a rousing reception. Rabindranath Tagore was of an impressionable age when he saw Dayananda engaged in conversation with Maharshi Devendranath, his venerable father. The Tagores were deeply impressed.

(To be continued)

LIC Reduces Accident Premium

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has reduced the additional premium payable for granting of combined accident and extended disability benefit on life insurance policies from Rs. 2/- per thousand to Rs. 1.50 per thousand with effect from 1.4.1975. All proposals completed on or after 1.4.1975 will receive the benefit of this reduction in premium and excess premium collected, if any, will be refunded.

Prior to 1.4.1973, under the policies issued by the LIC, wherever the risk of normal death was covered for the basic premium, the additional payment of Rs. 1.50 per thousand entitled the policyholder for double the sum assured in case of death due to accident and a further payment of Rs. 0.50 per thousand secured, in addition to the above benefit, the waiver of all future premiums and payment of 1/10th of the basic sum assured for a period of 10 years after the accident in case of total and permanent disability resulting from such accident. The payment of Rs. 1.50 will now entitle the policyholders automatically for both the above benefits, which were earlier secured by a consolidated payment of Rs. 2/- per thousand. This benefit has also been extended by LIC to all its existing policies with effect from 1.4.1975. Any extra premium paid on the earlier policies after 1.4.1975 will not, however, be refunded immediately but settled at the time of payment of the concerned claim.

This premium of Rs. 2/- was in force from the inception of the Corporation and has now been unilaterally reduced by the Corporation to pass on the benefit of its improved experience to its policyholders.

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

Kumari Kanaka

SOVIET ART-LOVERS' ATTRACTION TO INDIAN DANCES

There have been a number of Indian dance programmes in recent years in the Soviet Union, all of which were well attended. The noted Soviet Art critic D. Zhurkina has discussed the secrets of what attracts the Soviet people to Indian dances, in an artical published in some of the leading Soviet magazines.

"Today", she says, 'there are many opportunities for studying the art of the original Indian dance, with numerous Indian dance groups and individual performers visiting the USSR. The recent guest performances of the well-known Bharatha Natyam dancer Kanaka and Kathak Dancer Rani Karna were a great hit with Soviet art-lovers".

She adds: They demonstrated to the Muscovites the inimitable and original art of the classical Indian dances Both of them seemed to vie with each other in expression and skill and the ease with which they had mastered the most intricate technique, impressed everyone. They demonstrated the excellence of the two different styles of classical dance. They proved themselves as worthy upholders of the ancient traditions. The two dancers recreated scenes from the life of ancient India.

Bharatha Natyam is rich in tradition and adheres more fully to the cannons laid down by ancient treatises. But despite the symbolic form of performance, the Bharatha Natyam dances are realistic in content. If we study the style closely, it will enable us to get an insight into the life and customs of India. Kanaka's dance in which every movement and gesture were imbued with meaning and emotion and the filgree precision of her technique revealed the complexity of the art, to master which one has to undergo long and painstaking practice.

The technique of Rani Karna's Kathak dance had a great deal in common with Uzbek (Bokhara) and Tajik dances. Graceful poses, expressive glances, the plastic movement of the arms and the rhythmic foot-work were typical of both the Kathak and the dances of Central Asia. Kanaka's and Rani Karna's guest performances in Moscow were one more memorable encounter with the genuine traditional art of India's classical dance.

The qualities that are of the great st interest to Soviet choreographers are the vivid and expressive plastic language of Indian dance, the diversity of its gestures, its intricate rhythmic pattern and the complex coordination of movements.

• • •

20th ANNIVERSARY OF BANDUNG CONFERENCE

The recent international meeting devoted to the 20th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian countries which ended in Cairo, confirmed again the great importance of the ideas of Bandung for solving political, social and economic problems of developing peoples, writes the noted Soviet political commentator Sergei Bulantsev.

In a message sent to the anniversary meeting, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the principles of relations between states proclaimed in Bandung exerted a great influence on historical destinies of the peoples of the two continents.

It may be recalled that about 340 delegates of the Bandung conference, who represented nearly two-thirds of the world's population expressed the resolve of their peoples to fight against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence, durable peace and international cooperation.

In the declaration on promotion of universal peace and cooperation, which was adopted unanimously, the participants in the conference appealed for general disarmament, for banning production, tests and use of nuclear weapons, and condemned the policy of aggressive military blocs.

"The realisation of the irreversible fact that peace, security and cooperation are vitally needed for consolidation of political independence and for achievement of economic independence of developing countries is growing in Asian and African countries. This is why the Asian countries received with such an interest the Soviet Union's proposal for ensurance of security in Asia by collective efforts of All Asian states. More than ever, Asia needs the conditions of durable peace and collective security now", says the commentator.

• • •

WAR VETERANS STRIKE A MEDAL

The Soviet war veterans' Committee is to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the defeat of fascism by awarding a special medal to ex-combatants who have distinguished themselves in military and civil life since the war.

Branches of the organisation are preparing for the anniversary by organising meetings at which former front-line soldiers, members of the resistance movement and former inmates of Nazi concentration camps recall their experiences.

Said General Pavel Batov, its chairman, "It is the sacred duty of war veterans to tell of the great deeds performed by the Soviet people who bore the brunt of the struggle against Nazi Germany and saved mankind from enslavement".

Special exhibitions are being put on by some 63,000 war museums and ex-service clubs.

Coach tours and pilgrimages on foot are being organised to the scenes of former battles and to the 16,000 or so memorials to those who fell.

It is hoped to hold a reunion on the River Elbe between Soviet and American ex-soldiers who linked up there 30 years ago.

General Batov, now 77 and twice gazetted Hero of the Soviet Union, is still hale and hearty.

He frequently contributes articles to newspapers and magazines, and reminiscences of his army-the 35th-which battled its way from the Volga to the Oder.

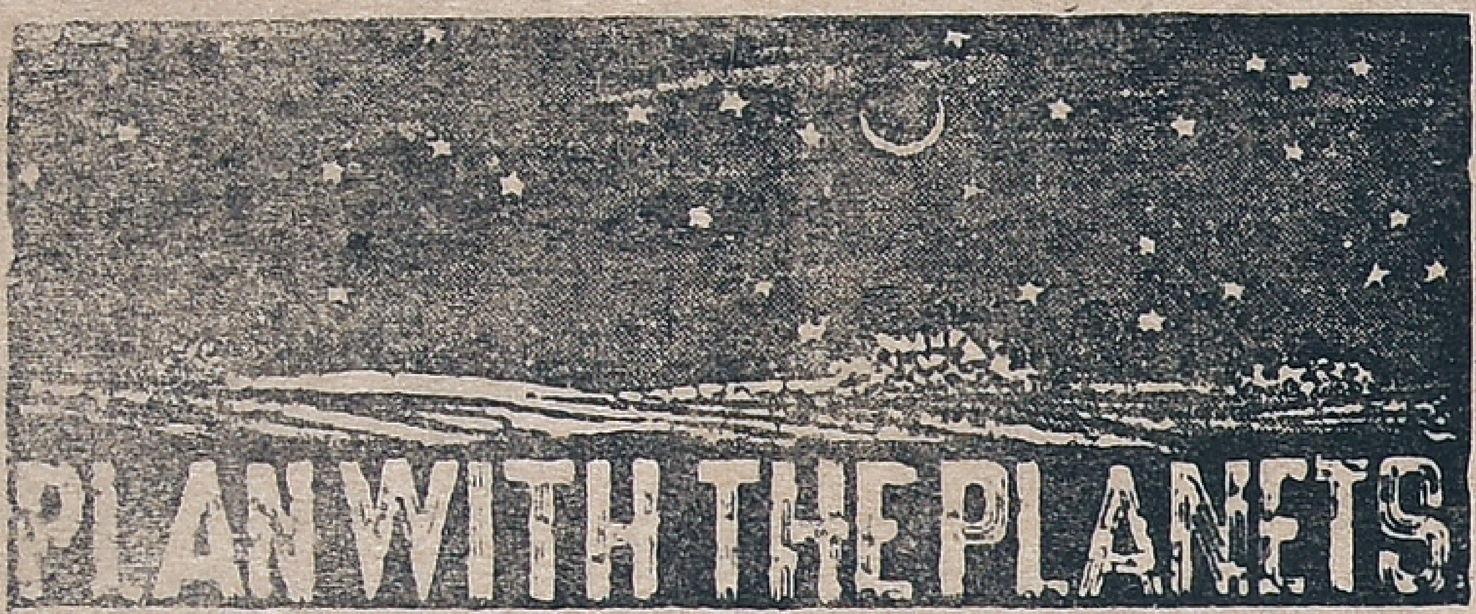
He is also writing a new book, "The Internationalists," dealing with the Soviet army's part in liberating Europe and paving the way for the community of socialist countries today.

False Teeth Of The Future

The United States programme of space exploration has had many beneficial effects in other areas—in business, in manufacturing techniques, in basic science, and medicine, for example. Now, according to a University of Southern California dental scientist, a substance developed for use in space vehicles may one day make false teeth obsolete.

According to Dr. Rona Vidoss experiments using a substance called vietreous carbon as a tooth implant material indicate it may well serve as a substitute for the roots of natural teeth.

The material, which has been tested in one-hundred patients with encouraging results, is placed in a tooth socket immediately after a tooth has been removed. When the bone and gums have healed, a crown or cap is built on the implant, providing the patient with a functioning tooth.



For the week 27th April to 3rd May

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika $\frac{1}{4}$

THE start of the week is a but tough requiring patience and diplomatic dealing. There is much thinking about a political affair. Although domestic affairs show a mixed condition, you will be able to get on reasonably well in profession. If there is continued expenditure there is no need to worry. Visiting a new place is possible. Friday or Saturday will be active in profession.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika $\frac{3}{4}$ Rohini
Mrigashirsha $\frac{1}{2}$

TILL Tuesday public relations, emotional affairs and human relations dominate your thinking. Some delay in official matters or political matters is likely. Though finance is not bad, too much demand from the family will be a depressing factor. Mid-week needs caution and avoidance of risk. A relative or a servant may cause some worry.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha $\frac{1}{2}$ Arudra
Punarvasu $\frac{3}{4}$

THERE is no major development in your affairs. But you can expect some change in the environment. Profession also may provide some new basis for thinking. It will be better to avoid hasty decisions. Co-workers or close friends may not fully agree with you. Business and political affairs are stimulated to a greater extent. Till Friday you may be active in social and also in some family affairs. Your relations with elders need some improvement by careful handling of changing situations. Do not plan for ahead as errors are likely.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu $\frac{1}{4}$ Pushya
Ashlesha

TOO much thinking on finance and a family affair is seen about the beginning of the week. From Tuesday, there will be some changes in your thinking. You may be able to contact friends and relatives. Avoid too much physical strain. There is good scope for making more money and also for getting useful contacts.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni $\frac{1}{4}$

THOUGH profession will be encouraging in a way, your thinking on domestic affairs will be intense. Travel is not quite helpful. In public relations care is necessary as also diplomacy. Some auspicious celebration is possible. In office or in profession fresh optimism or incentive may be there.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni $\frac{3}{4}$ Hastha
Chitra $\frac{1}{2}$

THERE will be helpful trend in profession and also in official matters though business may be dull. You will be able to get some advantage through your existing contacts. It will be better to avoid misunderstanding as quick decisions may affect the interest of people very close to you. Some minor health trouble or strain is possible. Week-end will be better.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra $\frac{1}{2}$ Swathi
Visakha $\frac{3}{4}$

FINANCIAL position is not satisfactory. Particularly home demands are pressing. You may not get the expected money in time. There is also extra expenditure. Your relations with family members should be improved carefully. Some official or superior may need your assistance. Health of the elderly members of the family may need attention. Mid-week is good for fresh endevours.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha $\frac{1}{4}$ Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THERE is chance of improvement in money matters. Do not relax your efforts in business. But in the family, there is strain. Political affairs and official atmosphere can also improve. But some delay and unwanted remarks from others are likely. It will be useful to ignore the pin pricks and look ahead with hope and optimism. Travel is not very helpful.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha $\frac{1}{4}$

THOUGH you may have the courage to pursue certain matters, caution is also advised. Children's affairs are encouraging and you may also be tempted to speculate. There is minor illness due to overwork. Public Relations do not show much promise. Mid-week is slightly better.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha $\frac{3}{4}$
Shravana Dhanistha $\frac{1}{2}$

THERE is continued difficulty in obtaining funds for your business or for personal use. This is due to certain adverse influences operating. There is also some misunderstanding in domestic affairs. Discussions and property affairs do not show a favourable trend. Therefore it is advisable to be less emotional and postpone certain investments. The early part of the week inspite of strain will be helpful financially.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta $\frac{1}{2}$ Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada $\frac{3}{4}$

SPECULATION and political affairs show a better trend. Though there will be scope for excitement very often, there is also chance of making some money. New developments are possible in political affairs and also in business. Most of the week till Friday will be favourable for taking new efforts.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada $\frac{1}{4}$
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THERE is a general strain in your affairs. While domestic affairs show some difficulties there is also lack of finance. Sometimes high expences and stagnation in income will be very much annoying. Relatives and friends will not be very helpful. It will be better to go slow in the purchase of any property. From Wednesday public relations and some professional activity will be more encouraging. However the time is not very ripe for fresh ventures.

From page 3

any encomium of clear political understanding in tacking the Morarji fast.

Only the day before her conceding Morarji's point, her angry Rae Bareilly speech—never to give into political pressure could only be regarded as irrelevant in the light of later developments. It is but natural that the anti-climax that came in the wake of her letter to Morarji Desai is a plus point not only for the Right but the pro-Right elements inside the Congress as well.

It was not that the Prime Minister was caught napping by Morarji Desai's move. Last year, over the demand for the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly, Morarji followed the very same tactic and the Government had to give in, though there was ample opportunity for the Prime Minister to forestall him then had she not let things drift. This time too there was no earthly reason why the Prime Minister could not have settled the entire question of fixing the poll date for the Gujarat Assembly through a round table days before the threatened fast.

There is, however, little doubt that despite the much-publicised Morarji victory, the strategists of the Right are not unaware of the difficulties of knocking together the disparate groups of the Right in Gujarat. Hitendra Desai, for instance, would not yield the leadership to Chimanbhai Patel. And one does not know how the Jana Sangh would move. Then, what about JP? Faint chances of Morarji yielding to JP despite the glass of citrus juice that the Total Revolutionary handed over to the implacable and inflexible Morarjibhai.

All this, however, does not justify Indira Gandhi's drift in dealing with the situation created by Morarji Desai, however insignificant it might be. For, if little things are not handled with astuteness, how about the big things that await her decision?

—N.C. in Mainstream

POT AND KETTLE

A Hollywood producer received a story entitled "The Optimist." He called his staff together and said: 'Gentlement, this title must be changed to something simpler. We're intelligent and know what an optimist is, but how many of those morons who'll see the picture will know he's an eye doctor?"

* * *

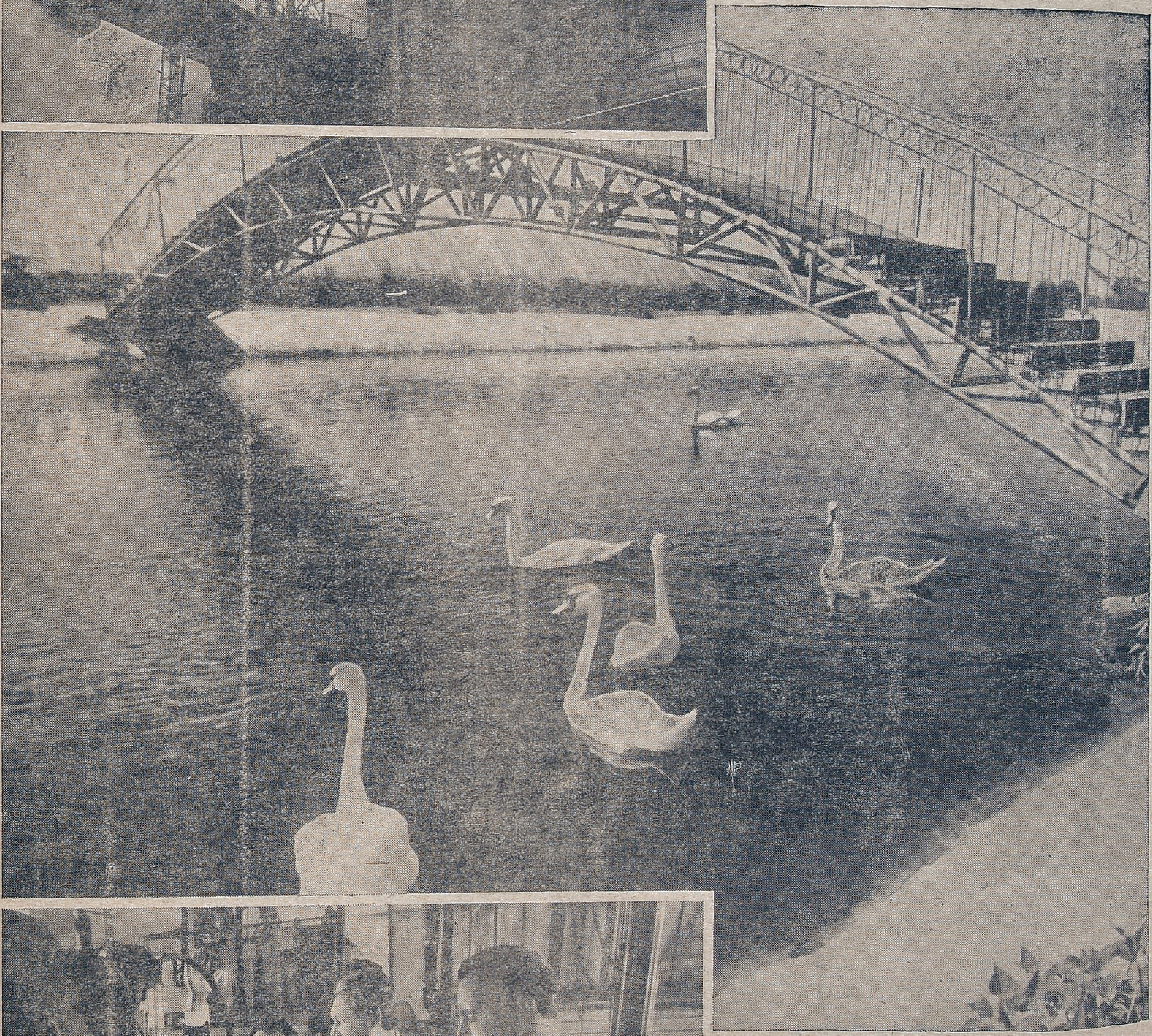
CRUSHING !

Madame Colette, famous for her keen wit, once met a nervous impatient man who tauntingly said to her.

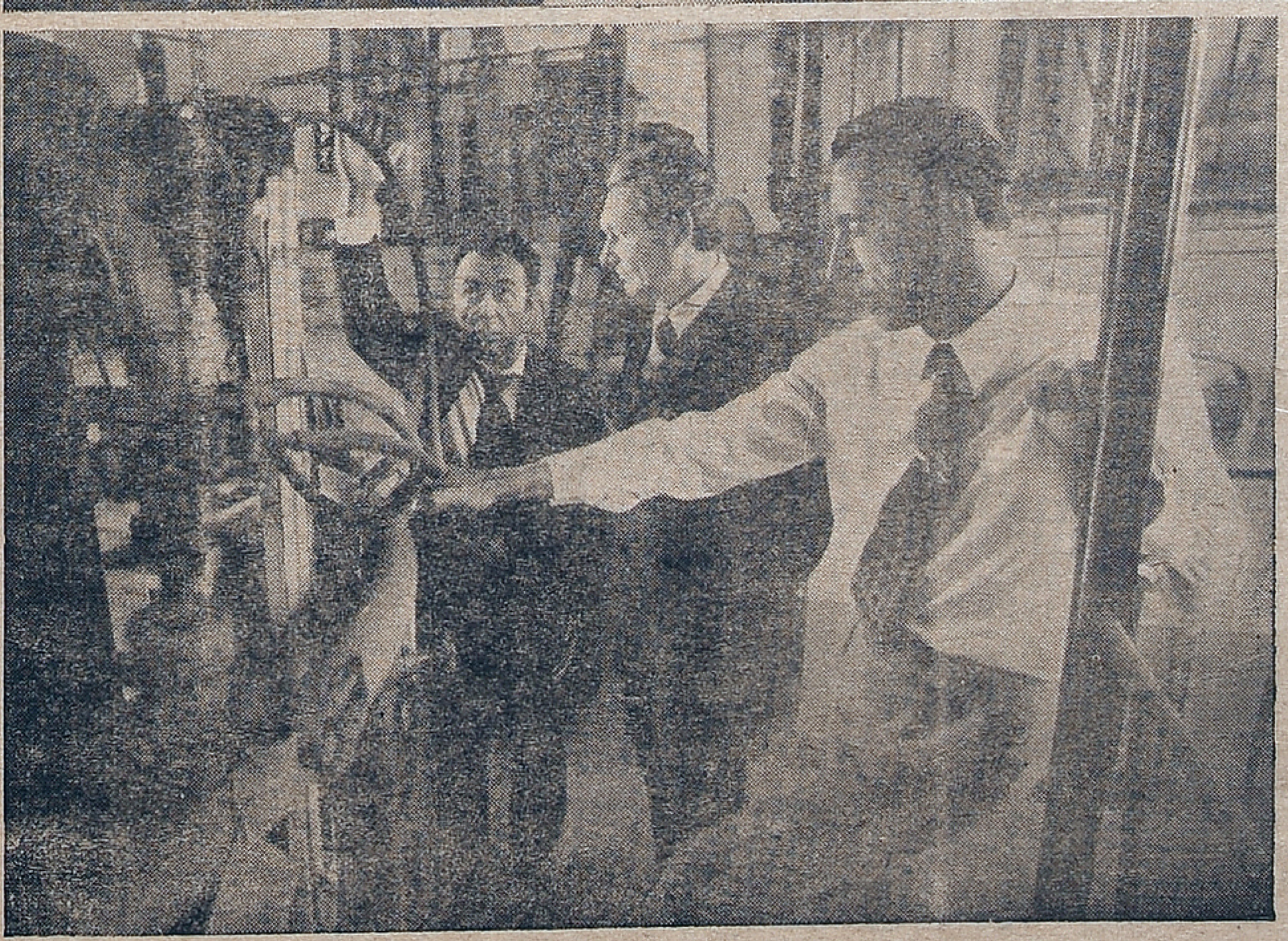
"Tolstoy claims that all evil springs from women!

"Yes, indeed," replied Madame Colett, "even men do!"

Big plants pose big problems.

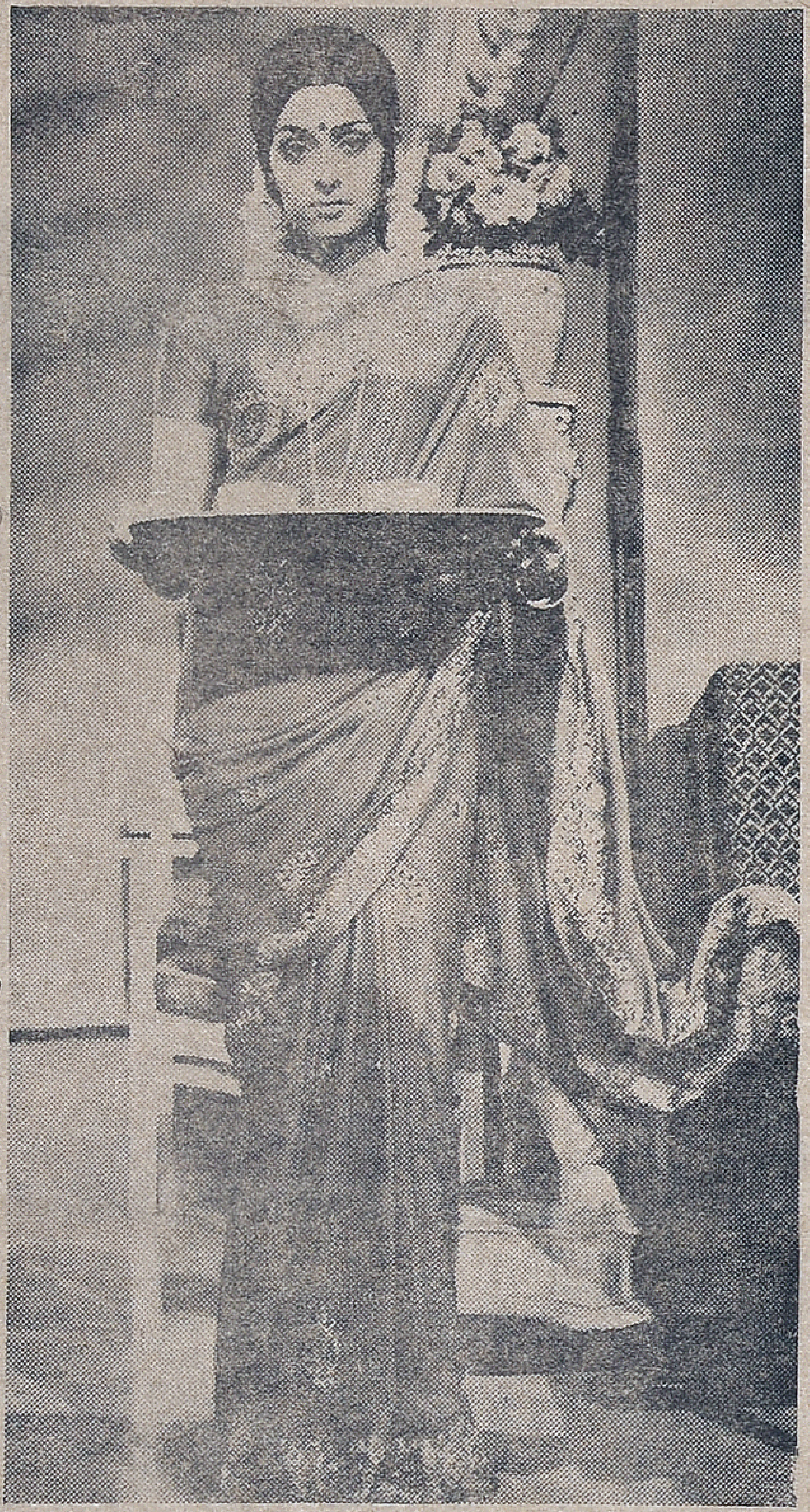


After purification, the water used in industrial production can become the natural habitat for fish and swans

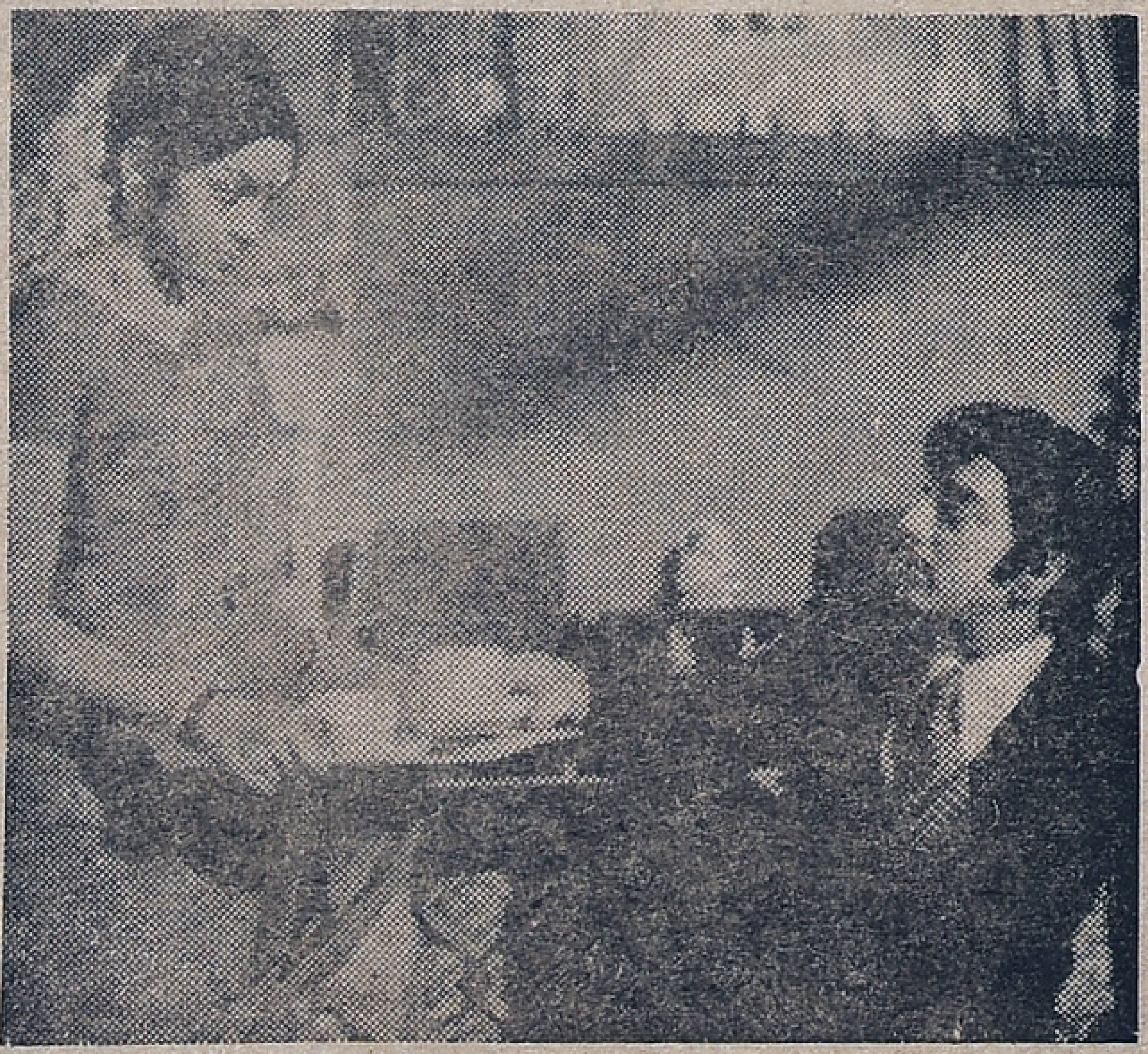


Testing a new purifying installation.

Film News In Pictures



Sujatha who has acted in a dual role—Mother and daughter—in Upasana Movies' "NIRAMAALA" in Malayalam. The film features Ravi Menon, Sukumaran, James, Lalitha, Aranmula Ponnamma and Shantha Devi apart from Sujatha. The story of this slowpaced movie is written by Smt. Sreedevi Antharjanam. Two songs rendered by Jesudas are pleasing. Photography is by K. K Menon and P. Ramdas has directed.



Sujatha and Muthuraman in "Mayangugiral Oru Madhu".

Avanthan Manithan :
Sivaji's 175th Pictures

By M. A. SRINIVASAN

Stepping into the film world in the year 1952 in his maiden picture "Parasakthi". Sivaji Ganesan has not looked back and has completed 175 pictures with the latest release "Avanthan Manithan". That indeed is no small achievement. Lean and lanky as he then was, Sivaji Ganesan gave a creditable performance in that film, which really provided him with a flying start. The picture then created a sensation not only because it presented a new star, but also because of some of its anti-god sentiments. The dialogues for the film was written by M. Karunanidhi.

Sivaji Ganesan's 50th picture was "Sarangadhara" released in 1958 and he celebrated his 100th picture with "Navarathri" in the year 1964. "Savale Samali" was his 15 th picture in 1971 and now as already stated he has scored 175 by his "Avanthan Manithan". It is not by mere numbers that he has achieved distirc ion in the film world. Several of his pictures including "Bagappirivinai", Veerapandiya Kattabomman', "Deivappiravi", "Kappalottia Thamizhan", and "Thiruvilayadal" received awards from the Government of India, while the State Government awarded prizes to "Uyarntha Manithan", 'Thillana Mohanambal" and "Vietnam Veedu".

His pictures also proved immensely popular. Sixty of his pictures including "Mangayarthilagam", "Alayamani", "Uyarnthamanithan" and "Gnana Oli" ran for more than 100 days, while "Pava Mannippu", "Pasa Malar", "Thiruvilayadal", "Pattikkada Pattanama" and "Thangapadakkam" celebrated Silver Jubilees. The Tamil Nadu Sangeetha Nataka Academy awarded him the title of "Kalaimamani" in the year 1962-63 while his "Veerapandiya Kattabomman" secured a prize at the Afro-Asian Film Festival at Cairo in the year 1966 and he was also presented with the "Silver Eagle" as the best actor.

It is among his notable pictures that "Avanthan Manithan" takes a rightful place. It is the story of a rich man ever trying to lead an up right life and ever intent to help others and in that process subjecting himself to expected and unexpected sufferings. His gay life at Singapore, his tragic return to India after the death of his wife and child, the misfortunes that dog him at every turn are all portrayed by Sivaji Ganesan in a manner that touch one's heart and indeed he has given a memorable performance. Muthuraman Jayalalitha, Manjula and Sundararajan have acted convincingly and creditably. The dialogues by Panchu Arunachalam are a treat to hear. The music by M. S. Viswanathan is tuneful and alluring and the song "Anbu Nadamadum" which we have been hearing on the radio for quite a time will live long in our memory. Photography by Viswanath Rai is excellent. The picture directed by A.C. Thirlokchander is a classic production providing another feather in Sivaji Ganesan's cap.

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